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HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

Today's Weather: Light South winds, becoming fresh Northeast later. Fog patches at first, becoming fair. Cooler, overcast conditions, with drizzle developing later.
Moon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1010.7 mbs. 29.83 in. Temperature, 73.8 deg. F. Dew point, 69 deg. F. Relative humidity, 86. Wind direction, East. Wind force, 14 knots. High water: 7 ft. 8 in. at 7.13 p.m. Low water: 7 in. at 3.58 a.m. (Tuesday).

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VOL. IV NO. 60

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1949.

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SHIP RUNS AGROUND NEAR COLONY

"Heavy" Mandalay Fighting

Rangoon, March 13.—The government announced "heavy fighting" was under way in Mandalay on Sunday.

The communiqué said a counter attack was being prepared against Karen rebels who drove into the city on Friday night.

That was the only mention in the Sunday communiqué of Burma's second largest city. Karens broke into Mandalay originally by sneaking through the government defence line at Hatanthi, 15 miles away.

Sunday's military bulletin reported a large scale offensive would be launched soon against the Karens. Troops will move about a 100 mile front. The drive would have as its goal the capture of Toungoo and the rebel positions from Toungoo to Kyaung.

The government said its planes blew up ammunition and food dumps in a raid on Karen headquarters at Insein, ten miles north of Rangoon. The water station was reported badly damaged. Eighteen Karens were said to have been killed and seventy wounded.—Associated Press.

Big Transformer Explodes

Paris, Mar. 13.—A 45,000-volt transformer exploded today at Beaurivier, near Lille, Northern France, causing France's second power station fire in a week.

The flames spread rapidly to several 15,000-volt transformers and firemen fought for hours to control the blaze, which caused damage estimated at about \$10,000. The area was without power today.

On Tuesday night, the out-buildings of France's largest hydro-electric plant at Genis-la-Ville, on the Rhone, were extensively damaged by a fire of unknown origin.—Reuter.

The Chungking Reported To Be At Chinwangtao

Shanghai, Mar. 14.—Contrary to Chinese press reports, the Chinese cruiser Chungking was seen a few days ago, undamaged and lying at anchor in Chinwangtao, and has now gone to the Soviet-controlled Manchurian port of Dairen, according to "reliable eye-witnesses" quoted by the China Press today.

Formerly the British cruiser Aurora, the Chungking recently defected to the Communists and was later reported to have been bombed and sunk by the Nationalist Air Force. Eye-witnesses in question, who were not identified, were reported to have said the warship was seen lying at anchor undamaged, and had apparently not been attacked by planes.—Reuter.

Canadian Plan To End Indonesia Deadlock

Lake Success, March 13.—A new Canadian plan to end the political deadlock in the Indonesian case was reported developing on Sunday among UN Security Council delegations.

Various delegations were said to be ready to back Canada's suggestion that the UN Commission for Indonesia should try to clear the way for a round-table conference to settle the question. The Council resumes debate on the Netherlands-Indonesian dispute on Monday.

The Netherlands started the idea of a round-table conference. The Indonesian Republic refused to attend because its exiled leaders have not been restored to their capital as demanded in a Security Council resolution.

Canada's plan is to have the UN Commission in the Far East recommend to the Dutch and Indonesians to agree on a time and conditions for a round-table conference.

The Council's resolution ordered the Netherlands to restore the Republic's exiled leaders to Jogjakarta, their capital in Java, as the first step toward a transfer of sovereignty. The Dutch refused to do this. They said violence and chaos would result.—Associated Press.

Police Car Stolen

London, Mar. 13.—London's police tonight provided for a patrol car, a bit of their own property, stolen from in front of the Southward District police station.—Reuter.

Reds Announce New Govt.

San Francisco, Mar. 13.—The Chinese Communist radio today announced that a "provisional people's government" has been organized in the area directly north of the Yangtze, the last area captured by the Communists.

A North Shensi radio broadcast, announcing the new government, was heard in San Francisco.

The broadcast said that "the Central Plains Provisional People's Government" was created on March 7.

General Liu Po-cheng, who played an important role in driving the Nationalists out of the region, was listed as one of 21 Councilmen.—Associated Press.

Refloated, Towed Into Port

PANIC ABOARD

Early this morning the Chinese ship ss Haven chartered by the International Refugee Organisation, arrived in tow of the Taikoo Cheong, a tug from Taikoo docks, after having run aground yesterday afternoon in exceptionally dense fog, a few miles Southeast of Hongkong.

The vessel, now lying off Taikoo Docks, is at anchor with a 30 degree list.

The Polish Captain, Mr George Chunehen, told a Hongkong Telegraph reporter this morning that there was never any danger of the ship sinking, but certain elements of the crew took panic, and without any orders, gave distress signals from the ship's siren and took to the boats.

Capt. Chunehen said that after they had left Samarkand Island where they had dropped a load of International Refugee Organisation passengers, they received a message to proceed to Hongkong to take on 1,000 tons of coal and then proceed to Shanghai.

During yesterday afternoon they had tried to enter the harbor, travelling at a very slow speed, but as the fog descended, they turned about and drifted around to wait for the fog to lift again. During this time continual soundings were taken.

Soon after the fog cleared and the Captain started once more towards Waigao, but again they were hampered off as the fog came down again. They slowed down once more to wait for a clearing and just as they ran aground, the Captain saw the land and rang down for full astern. Within five seconds, he said, they slid off and anchored.

SLIGHT DAMAGE

During the next clear patch, under their own steam, they proceeded to within two miles of Waigao, but were forced to anchor again. During this time the water had been seeping through the opening in the stem and the vessel had developed a 10 degree list.

The only damage, which was confirmed this morning by a diver from the dockyard, was an opening in the stem, through which the water had run to flood the No. 1 hold.

Certain elements of the crew, all members of the cooks and stewards section with a few exceptions, took panic and started to give alarms on the ship's siren and over the wireless, and between 8 and 9 o'clock lowered one of the boats and pushed off. The Captain shouted for them to come back or they would be lost in the fog. They stayed around.

Later a second boat was lowered and filled with the same types of crew and a few of the ship's doctors, who were travelling with the refugees, and they too put off.

The deck department of the crew and the majority of the engine room staff stayed at their posts and behaved in a magnificently cool manner. The Captain spoke very highly of the bosun and the quartermaster who had tried to force the crew to give up the idea of taking to the boats.

Soon, the Taikoo Cheong and a police launch arrived and were closely followed by a Norwegian ship, to which the lifeboats went.

The tug informed the Captain that it was able to tow him back to port, but Capt. Chunehen said that he was able to use his own engine, however it was agreed in the safety of the vessel that the Captain should not use his engines.

TO GO INTO DOCK

It was the same element of the crew who had panicked on the voyage to Samarkand when they were not even in trouble, and the Captain disgustfully said "They call themselves seamen".

Lying now outside the dock, the ship, over at an angle of 30 degrees, was being pumped dry of water by salvage vessels lying alongside, and will be going into dock this afternoon for repairs.

Most Photogenic Girl



Miss Peggy Kelly, 20, of Somerville, Mass., poses with a smile in a New York studio where she was chosen the "Most Photogenic Girl of 1949" by the Society of Photographic Illustrators.—AP Picture.

Iceland May Join The Atlantic Alliance

New York, March 13.—Iceland has not decided whether to join the Atlantic alliance, her Foreign Minister said tonight.

He said Iceland would refuse to grant peace time military bases on her territory to any foreign power.

Mr Bjarni Benediktsson made this statement in response to newsmen's questions on his arrival in the U.S. He is enroute to Washington for Atlantic pact talks.

"We have not decided if we will take part in it. When we find out if there is a place for Iceland in the pact and if her special position is considered, we will report to Parliament, where the decision will be made."

He said he did not expect the U.S. to ask for bases in his country and added:

"I think there can be no discussion of bases. The Icelandic government will not consent to any bases in peace time."

REASON FOR VISIT

"I think we are interested in co-operating with the Democratic nations, and we want to find out what place we can have. We have come here to see if we can join it."

He said there is a division of opinion among the people of Iceland over the pact but added:

"There is no doubt that the overwhelming majority of the people are for close co-operation with the Democratic nations if we can find a suitable place for Iceland for such co-operation."

He said Communists have 20 percent of the vote in Iceland. They are opposing the pact "in every way they can." Asked if his government had received any proposals from Moscow, he replied, "No, none whatever."—Associated Press.

Streamlined Peace Cabinet For China

New Premier's Quest

Shanghai, Mar. 14.—Nationalist China's new Premier, General Ho Ying-chin, who arrived here yesterday evening by train from Hangchow enroute to Nanking to assume his new post, was closeted until a late hour last night, conferring with local political and civic leaders, it was learned reliably.

He is said to have already seen Dr W.W. Yen, head of Shanghai's non-partisan peace delegation, Dr S. Y. Liu, Governor of the Central Bank, and Mayor K. C. Wu.

General Ho told reporters before plunging into a series of conferences that he would attempt to include all shades of political opinion in his "streamlined Peace Cabinet," which he asserted would aim at reforming the Administration and achieving peace.

He said he would invite leaders of the Democratic Socialist and Young China parties to join his Government and would "welcome Dr Yen and members of Dr Yen's non-partisan peace mission to participate."

Dressed in a dark blue suit, General Ho appeared in high spirits and perfect health as he alighted from the special train which brought him from Hangchow.

He shook hands with each of those awaiting his arrival in pouring rain.

PEACE STATEMENT

In a brief offhand press statement, which he prepared on the train enroute to Shanghai, General Ho said he considered the present economic crisis, the peace negotiations with the Communists, and the people's unprecedented sufferings the most urgent problems he and his Cabinet will have to solve.

He attested that he would do his utmost to carry out Acting President Li Tsung-jen's programmes for unity in the Government, political reforms and the restoration of peace by enlisting the best brains to serve the Government.

He revealed that the Government had drafted a new peace programme to be presented to the Communists, but the draft was still under minute examination.

No Cabinet list has been made up yet, but he would try his best to persuade all shades of political parties other than the Kuomintang to serve the country at the present critical juncture.

General Ho said he was not certain when he would leave Shanghai, "where I have to see some old friends in two parties (the Democratic Socialist Party and the Young China Party)."

Earlier reports said the visiting Premier was expected to proceed to Nanking today by plane if the weather improves (it is still pouring with a low ceiling).

Observers thought it was probable that the Premier would remain here for another day to continue the exchange of views with local leaders.—Reuter.

URGES NEUTRALITY

Shanghai, Mar. 14.—Dr Sun Fo, Nationalist China's outgoing Premier, urged China to

take a neutral stand in the event of a third world war in a weekend statement quoted by Chinese newspapers this morning.

He was reported to have said that, from the standpoint of the Chinese people, China at present should not be anti-United States nor should she be anti-Soviet.

He attributed the lack of "satisfactory results" from China's past foreign policy to the deterioration of relations between the wartime Allies, which affected the China situation.

Dr Sun Fo added that China was not responsible for this state of world affairs.

Asked what would emerge of the Chinese Coalition Government, he said: "I am not a prophet."—Reuter.

CHIANG AT CHIKOW

Chikow (By Phone To Shanghai), March 14.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is still in Chikow and has no plans whatever to leave anytime soon.

A member of the Generalissimo's official family told the United Press that a report carried by another news agency that the Generalissimo has left here and gone to Kulung Island in Amoy Bay was entirely erroneous. He said the Generalissimo is "still right here in Chikow."

A report from Nanking said the information that the Generalissimo has left his birthplace was "privately circulated among leading Nanking government officials."

Captain K. C. Shia, one of the Generalissimo's few remaining personal aides, said the Generalissimo two days ago paid a brief visit to Ningpo, a port town 35 miles from Chikow, but immediately returned to his residence on Wuling mountain near his mother's tomb. He said the Generalissimo was continuing daily hikes visiting countryside villages and had gained eight pounds weight since leaving Nanking. The Generalissimo now weighs 120 pounds, said Captain Shia.

He added that the Generalissimo "absolutely has no plans or intention of leaving Chikow now or anytime as far as we know."—United Press.

Coalmines Shutdown Brings Creeping Paralysis To America

Pittsburgh, March 13.—The creeping paralysis of a coal shutdown begins infiltrating the U.S. on Monday. It will idle at least 425,000 coal miners and 55,375 railroad workers for two weeks.

The shutdown is the result of an order by John L. Lewis for his United Mine Workers to stay away from eastern pits for two weeks. Technically the walkout is a memorial to 1,015 miners killed and more than 50,000 injured last year.

Primarily, it's a protest against the appointment of James Boyd as Director of the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

First, outside industry to be affected is the railroads. Ten rail lines ordered sweeping layoffs to coincide with the miners' "memorial." Coal is a vital freight to these lines.

The effect on steel mills was not immediately discernible. Steel's wholly owned "captive" mines have been working a six-day week to feed the greedy maw of steel furnaces.

The nation has 70,000,000 tons of coal—a 45-day supply—stockpiled above ground.

Cost of the shutdown in wages lost by the miners was estimated at about \$500,000,000. But many miners have been working reduced weeks anyhow. There have been layoffs in the rich Pennsylvania mines because of the oversupply of coal.

Mr John Marchlanko, President of the Progressive Miners of America, said the 17,000 members of his Union would keep on working. They produce about 20 percent of the coal in Illinois, one of the important

coal states. Mr Marchlanko said: "The only thing that will be achieved by this suspension of work will be that the coal miners will go two weeks without pay. At the same time it will keep the retail price of coal high just at the time operators have been complaining they would have to cut coal prices to the consumer because of the 70,000,000 ton surplus above ground."

George H. Love, President of the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co. one of the world's largest producers, said the shutdown was "just an ordinary strike with a little black ribbon tied on it."

Other producers said the shutdown would be welcome because of the surplus.—Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

The Atomic Control Dispute

FAILURE to prohibit atomic weapons has been condemned by Russia as one of the worst misdeeds of the United Nations General Assembly. Disappointment at the modesty of the Assembly's achievements is, of course, shared by the Western Powers, yet it is well to remember that the Assembly was never meant to solve questions of security in which the co-operation of the Great Powers is vital. Therefore, to learn why the challenge of atomic energy remains so far unanswered it is necessary to look back on a three-year history of division between the Eastern and Western Powers. The first move to try and bring atomic developments under international control was made by Britain, the United States and Canada in November, 1945, and in the following June, Mr Bernard Baruch duly presented to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission a plan sponsored by the United States Government. It envisaged the establishment of a world atomic energy authority with extensive powers of control and inspection everywhere. Such an agreement would obviously be ineffective, if any party to it continued to possess the power of veto. In consequence, it was provided that, on the establishment of effective control machinery, the veto right should be relinquished and that, at the same time, the United States should both destroy her existing supply of atomic bombs, and make available her knowledge on the subject. In other words, the United States was prepared to surrender her atomic advantages as soon as she had assurances that no other nation would be able to profit therefrom. It was at this stage of the proceedings that the Russians made it abundantly clear that they had no intention whatsoever, in any circumstances, of accepting an effective system of international control. Russia wanted America to destroy her bombs and let the whole world into the

secret of their manufacture, without disclosing the Soviet's own resources or agreeing to any subsequent control of atomic development in Russia. And the Russians also made it clear that they did not intend to surrender the right to veto. The Soviet counter-proposal to the Baruch plan amounted to an international convention outlawing atomic warfare, but it had no further substance apart from the provision that all existing stockpiles of atomic bombs should be destroyed. Months of discussion followed in which the Russian representative in the General Assembly never budged from his position, and because of his obstructive attitude, the Western Powers were inclined to recommend that the Atomic Energy Commission should be disbanded and no further efforts made to achieve agreement. Mr Vyshinsky then came forward with a proposal, which, on the face of it, represented a modification of Russia's previous attitude. He proposed that the institution of an atomic control system, and destruction of existing stockpiles, should take place simultaneously. On this basis, the Commission's life was extended. If the Russians are seriously prepared to accept a system of international control, which operates without the veto, and whose inspectors are given the widest powers of entry and investigation in all parts of the world, then it still might be possible to arrive at an atomic control convention. But present indications are that the Russians are as far as ever from accepting any such arrangement; that their purpose in keeping the Commission in existence is rather to gain time for their own atomic developments. However, the Anglo-American position is perfectly clear and logical. With an effective system of control of all atomic development everywhere they are prepared to agree to atomic disarmament. Without it, they cannot and should not.

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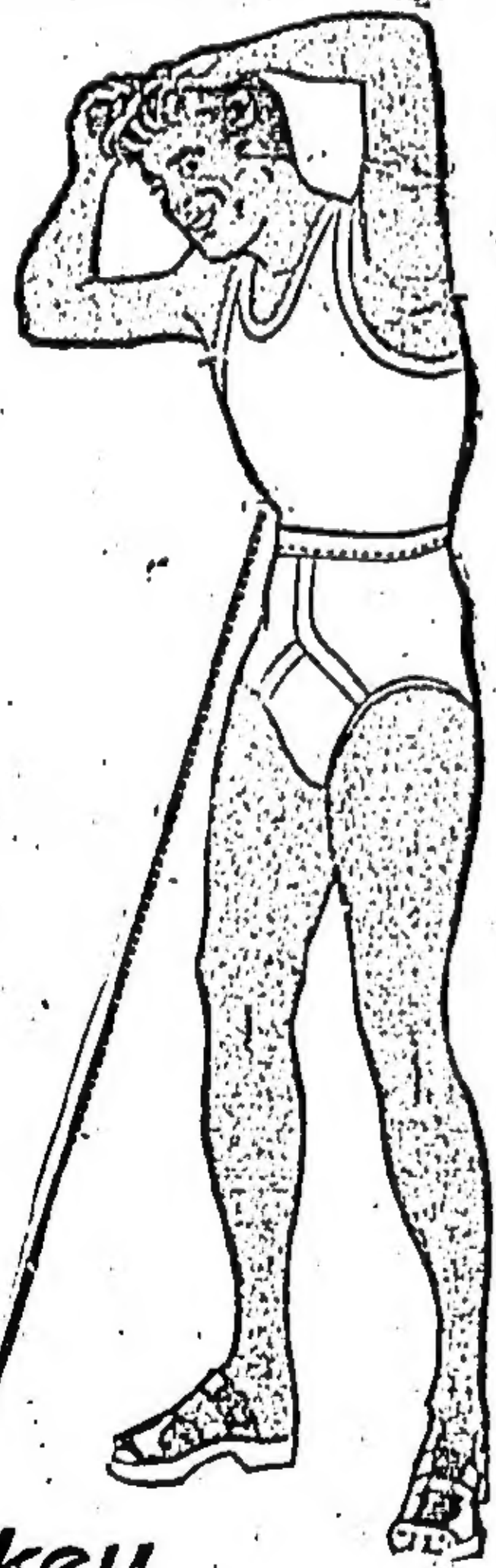
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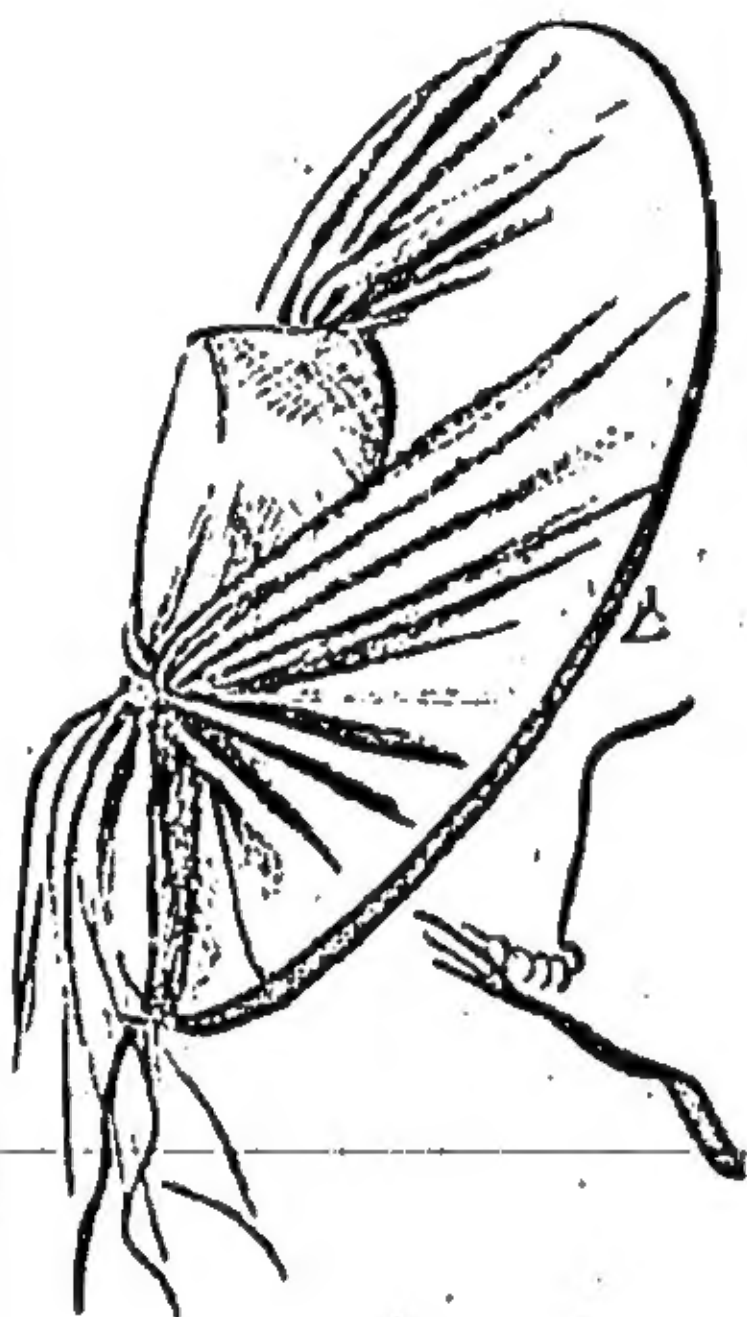
WOMANSENSE

FOR DIFFERENT OCCASIONS



From India comes the idea for the cocktail dress on the left. Reminiscent of a sari, the two-tone outfit has a flattering head drape and wrap-around skirt. Paula Gaines models it at Miami Beach, while Joyce Russow wears a bathing suit with tri-colour panels down the back.

Spring hats are bigger and all have brims



A straw picture hat swathed in chiffon



Left: Made in fine straw with side-dipping brim. Right: Theatre hat in black velvet.

By SUSAN DEACON

PARIS and London agree that, for day wear, spring hats are larger, and, for evening wear, the theatre hat, in velvet, satin, or made entirely of feathers, increases its popularity.

In Paris, the cloche as we originally knew it, deep-crowned and brimless, is finished. It has been given a brim which can be wide and ribboned or small and curling.

The curved brim will be the most popular basic hat line for the spring. It will still be worn on the back of the head, and will keep its neat head-fitting crown.

The brim will taper off at the back or be non-existent. It may curl around one side and dip deeply at the other.

This side-dipping brim is often held with sprays of lilac or curling feathers—or fruit.

I welcome the return of the brim. Hats which frame a woman's face are invariably attractive—brimless styles hard to wear and often unfattering.

In London, chiffon is used extensively for trimming. It is either gathered round the brim of a large straw hat, or draped loosely over a pastel felt, the long scarf ends swathing round the throat.

Eye veils, wispy and spotted, are back. Veiling is no longer worn massed over the crown.

White hats, in fine straw, are likely to be very popular.

The theatre hats are small, black, and glittering. Unlike the day hats, they are mostly brimless. Made in black velvet or black satin, and scattered with sparkling sequins, jet, or tiny coloured beads which look like hundreds and thousands.

They could be copied very successfully—and cheaply.

Tiny bunches of black beaded flowers were fastened at intervals over the crown of a white silk theatre hat.

A side spray of white osprey feathers decorated another hat. Any feather decoration on theatre hats must be small and unobtrusive.

Pearl jewellery remains fashionable—but it is different. The single stud ear-rings now have pear-shaped pearl drops. Twin pearls, a smaller one over a larger pearl, are also very smart.

Parisians no longer wear their pearl necklace wound tightly several times around their throats, but now twist it round waistlength—either knotted or loose.

Grey, pink, and white pearls are used together in these necklaces. If one colour only is used, the pearls are usually separated by a diamond brilliant. Bracelets are made to match.

Scatterpins—tiny gilt filigree with outspread wings—are worn everywhere. They are cheap and are worn in threes or fours on the lapel or shoulder of a suit.

Artificial seed pearls are used for the clasp of brocade evening flowers, and pearl edged combs flower or feather trimming at the front in any collection.

Man Is Losing His Position In America

BY ARTHUR WEBB

WASHINGTON. MAN is losing his position as head and bread-winner of the American family.

Today women not only own more of the country's wealth than men, but in lower income groups wives are forced to work if their families are to be properly clothed, fed and educated.

Seven and a half million married women are now wage-earners. In 1940 the number was five million, but way back in 1900 it was only 700,000.

At the beginning of the century wives stayed at home—and only 15 out of 100 women workers were married. Today 46 percent are married; 16 percent are widowed or divorced.

It is one of the most amazing changes in the nation's life.

FROM two volumes of statistics just published by the Labour Department, one gets a strange picture of modern America.

Of every 100 married women 78 are on pay-rolls because husbands cannot earn enough to pay the bills. Only 22 say they like working or do so to be independent.

And every year more and more women remain at their jobs when they get married.

Of every 100 working wives only nine are mothers of children under six. A large proportion of mothers in this category apparently give up work because of the lack of day nurseries and clinics or baby-sitters.

When children reach school age the mothers again take jobs. Twenty-three of 100 women workers have children over six, while 24 have grown-up children. The others, apparently, are childless.

The full figures are interesting enough to tabulate: Single employed, 11,604,000; employed, 6,181,000; Total married women, 35,112,000; employed, 7,545,000; Total widowed or divorced, 7,302,000; employed, 2,597,000.

NOW what do American women do for a living, and what are they paid? Remember, these figures include Negroes, who are in the very low income groups.

Although wages for domestic service have never been so high—in New York the rate is 55c an hour—there are now only 1,600,000 servants, half a million fewer than seven years ago.

But 4,130,000 women work in offices, 1,600,000 more than in 1940, and 3,420,000 in factories (1,230,000 up). Most earn from £6 to £7 weekly if fully employed.

Married women workers outnumber the single in routine factory jobs, in laundries, hotels and restaurants, and as charwomen, caretakers and cooks.

But only one in three in domestic service is married. They hold 325,000 jobs in shops, 700,000 in offices and 200,000 in schools.

In effect, one in every four American workers is a woman. And women have invaded every field where man was once "supreme" except three. There are still no women engine drivers, stokers or fire-fighters.

AMERICAN women at work include 8,000 actresses, 10,000 dancers and chorus girls, 500 architects (there was only one in 1876), 21,000 artists and art teachers, 4,000 authors, 50,000 librarians, 50 air-women, 3,000 ministers of religion, 48,000 social workers, 1,000 funeral embalmers, 4,500 judges and lawyers, 8,000 doctors, 370 bootblacks, 1,000 policemen and detectives, 60,000 musicians and music teachers, 19 mining engineers, 200 auctioneers, 600,000 saleswomen, 300 blacksmiths, 2,300 carpenters, 800 electricians, 100 glaziers, 200 plasterers, 700 plumbers, 400 fishermen, 100 stonecutters, 600 metal workers, 300 ship-builders, 153,000 farmers, 400 bailiffs.

But millions of pounds earned by women workers go back into beauty parlours. These now employ 250,000 women—and more than 100,000 men—against 7,000 in 1900.

MOTHER GETS A KISS



Mrs. Sylvio receives a kiss from her daughter, movie actress Margaret O'Brien (left), after her marriage to Don Sylvio (second from right), while Judge Richard P. Robbins, who performed the ceremony in Palm Beach, Florida, looks on. All during the ceremony Margaret cried, but she shut off the tears when the pictures were taken.

Troubled With Falling Lashes?



A little eye shadow forms a pleasing background for long, silky lashes, says Hillary Brooke, of the movies.

By HELEN FOLLETT

MANY women and girls are troubled with falling eye-lashes. This is one good-looking sorrow that cannot be endured with fortitude. It is not only disturbing but it is disfiguring. Almost invariably the cause will be found in some irritation or inflammation of the margins or lining of the eyelids; it can be entirely cured by suitable treatment. As the disturbance may become chronic, it is well worthwhile to seek the attentions of an eye specialist.

If the condition is not neglected too long, all the fallen lashes will be replaced in from six to twelve weeks, nature doing this kind of repair work in a hurry. But if the condition is not corrected, the follicles from which the little winkers emerge may be destroyed and a new growth will not appear.

To keep normal lashes in form it is a good plan to touch the edges of the lids with mineral oil after the

nightly complexion creaming. This treatment cannot do harm to the eyes. Use a light touch; there is no need of massaging. After powdering the face, brush the silky threads of the upper lid upward. But be sure you keep the small brush clean. It is best to have two brushes, so a soiled one will never be used. One can't be too careful about one's eyes.

Eye shadows form a pleasing background for long, silky lashes. You will find these cosmetics in various colours, and they're effective, especially if the big evening date is on.

For the brunette and the red-head a soft green can be used with good results. For girls with blue or blue grey eyes, there are various shades of blue; one must be careful to get the right one that will not detract from the colour of the soul orbs. Violet is nice for the true blonde with peaches-and-cream complexion and mauve makes distinctive the white haired lovely.



Peanut Butter Loaf for Dinner

"MADAME, what do you suggest we do with this half jar peanut butter?" asked the Chef. "There is about one cupful. Shall I use it for luncheon? Perhaps toasted peanut butter whole wheat sandwiches with hot spiced tomato juice and a small salad?" "That would be good, Chef. But there's enough to make a peanut butter loaf. Why don't we have it for dinner?" "Do you think this would be satisfactory as a main dinner dish, Madame?"

Source of Protein
"Oh, yes! From the nutritional standpoint, peanut butter is an excellent source of high quality protein, a natural source of the vitamin B complex, and contains good amounts of phosphorus, calcium and iron. In fact, peanut butter is richer in protein than many other accepted protein foods. It's easily digested, too, and satisfies the appetite."

"And peanut butter is inside the budget, isn't it?" "Oh, oui! Besides, peanut butter is so concentrated, it must be combined with bulky foods to prevent over-eating. I think as a nice contrast to the smooth texture of the loaf, we could serve diced turnip and broccoli. And we can use the tough broccoli ends to make a cream of broccoli soup the next day," I added.

"Madame, what shall I combine with the peanut butter in making this loaf? As a base, would you like me to use mashed potato, or cooked rice or bread crumbs?" "Very well, Madame, it will taste good and it will hold the peanut butter loaf together so it will unmould easily on the platter. For a nice garnish I can use crisp bacon or fried onion rings. And I have a little surprise to serve with it—the peanut gravy!"

Bread Crumbs
"Well Chef, I notice we have some left-over brown rice in the refrigerator, and there are plenty of bread crumbs, so let's use a combination of both. And as peanut butter is so bland in flavour, add some poultry seasoning and minced onion. I like a crusty loaf too. So please dust the oiled loaf pan with fine-chopped peanuts mixed with dry bread crumbs before you pack in the mixture."

"Very well, Madame, it will taste good and it will hold the peanut butter loaf together so it will unmould easily on the platter. For a nice garnish I can use crisp bacon or fried onion rings. And I have a little surprise to serve with it—the peanut gravy!"

Dinner
Red Bean Soup Toasted Rolls Peanut Butter Loaf with Peanut Gravy and Crisp Bacon Mashed Turnip Broccoli Celery Salad Date Tapioca Cream Coffee or Tea (Children)

All Measurements Are Level Recipes Serve Four

Red Bean Soup
Pick over 1 lb. dried red kidney beans. Place in a kettle; add

Peanut Butter Loaf

Into a bowl measure 1 c. peanut butter preferably containing bits of chopped peanuts. Add 2 c. chopped peanuts. Add 2 c. cooked, converted or brown rice, 2 1/2 c. fine soft bread crumbs, 1 1/2 c. milk, 2 tsp. salt, 1/4 tsp. pepper, 1 1/2 tsp. poultry seasoning, 1 peeled medium-sized onion, minced fine, 1 beaten egg and 1 tsp. minced parsley. Mix well. Cover and let stand 1/2 hr.

Thoroughly oil a (9"x9") bread or loaf cake pan with margarine or butter, dust with equal parts of fine dry bread crumbs and chopped roasted peanuts if convenient. Pack in the loaf mixture and bake 40 min. at 375 F. When done, cool 2 or 3 min., unmould on a deep platter. Garnish with crisp bacon if desired, and serve with peanut tomato gravy.

Peanut Tomato Gravy: Melt 2 tbsps. margarine and add 3 tbsps. peanut butter. Remove from the heat and stir until smooth. Add 1/4 tsp. onion salt and 2 tbsps. flour. Return to the sauce pan and gradually stir in 1 1/2 c. tomato juice. Cook and stir until boiling rapidly. Stir in 1/4 tsp. sugar and season to taste with salt and pepper.

Celery Salad
Stuff celery stalks with cottage or cream cheese mixed with diced ham or finely minced anchovies. Chill and cut crosswise in 1/2" pieces. Serve in nests of lettuce with French dressing.

Date Tapioca Cream
Make up 1 pkg. prepared quick tapioca according to directions. Then beat 1 egg white; fold in the tapioca mixture and add 1/2 c. quartered pitted dates. Cover and chill. Serve in sherbet glasses with a half date topping each serving.

Trick Of The Chef
Always keep the jar of peanut butter upside down, and the oil will keep it from drying out.

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



MERCI—Margie Keane inspects a miniature reproduction of a 16th century coach in New York City. It is one of the many items sent to America by the French on their Gratitude Train for public display.



MUTUAL INSPECTION—Ambassador Stanton Griffis, Director of UN Relief for Palestine refugees, inspects some children at a camp in Andjar, Lebanon. This camp is one of 11 centres in which the total number of refugees is 750,000, most of whom are women and children.



WELL!—Near Boulder City, Nevada, Art Klinger, a petrol station operator, started out to dig a well. He didn't find any water, but he did strike a 12-foot deposit of quartz which contained sufficient commercial grade gold ore to start a modest gold rush. Klinger is inspecting a pan of ore taken from this "well."



BIRTHDAY PARTY—When Frostie, a Labrador retriever and the world's only skiing dog, celebrated his first birthday at Sun Valley, Idaho, he did himself proud. The cake was a raw, juicy hamburger with one candle on it. Sauce and mustard made a tasty icing. Frostie doesn't drink coffee, but he enjoyed the cigar.



FOR SPRING—This print ensemble reminds us that spring is here. The West Indian motif of the two-piece dress is repeated in the lining and cuffs of the hip-length green coat.



FLOWING GOLD—Oil gushes from a new well discovered at Wadi El Firan, Egypt, near the Anglo-Egyptian oilfields. This one was accidentally found soon after the discovery of other wells farther to the north in an area badly in need of oil.



YOUNG SCIENTIST—In Philadelphia, Margaretta Harmon, 16, smiles over her electrostatic generator. She was chosen from among 40 high school seniors to represent her city in the annual Science Talent Search. Approximately 2,400 pupils throughout America competed in the contest.



LUNCH TIME—This young lady in Mesnil St. Denis, France, attempts to wean her five-week-old pet lamb during the lunch hour. Soon she must return to work in the old chateau behind her, converted by an American fountain pen manufacturer into a factory.

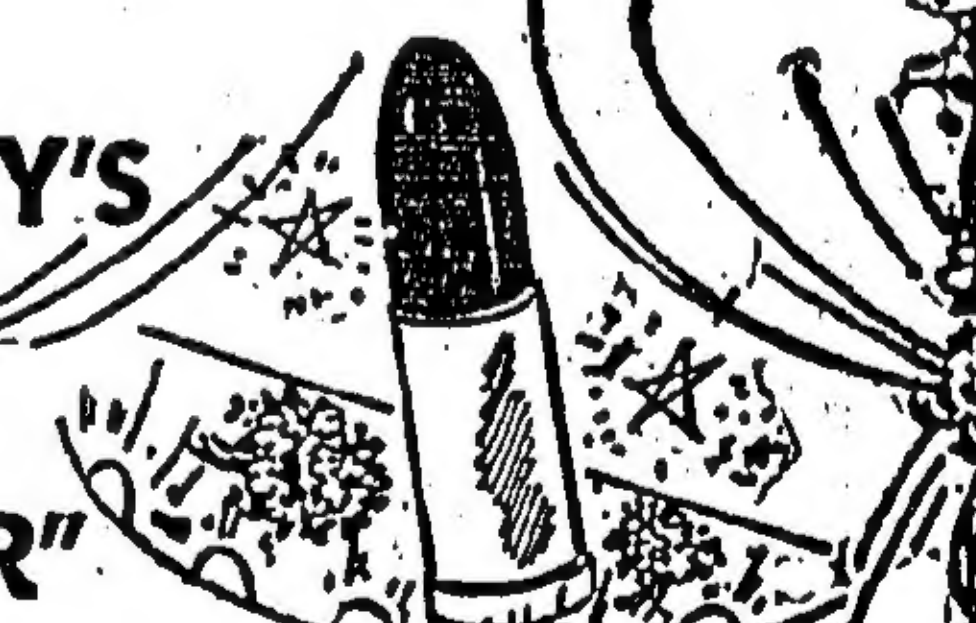


EVICTED—In St. Louis, Missouri, Roy Lisagor's trailer was parked in a residential neighbourhood. When nervous mothers summoned the police, they found these lions, a bear and some monkeys living in it. Ordered from the district, Lisagor, a travelling showman, was offered parking space in a lot owned by the Humane Society.



ACCOMPLISHED PIANIST—Byron Janis puts the finishing touches on an intricate design of an antique chair in New York. But this restoration work is only a hobby. The 20-year-old pianist is in his third United States season of concert tours.

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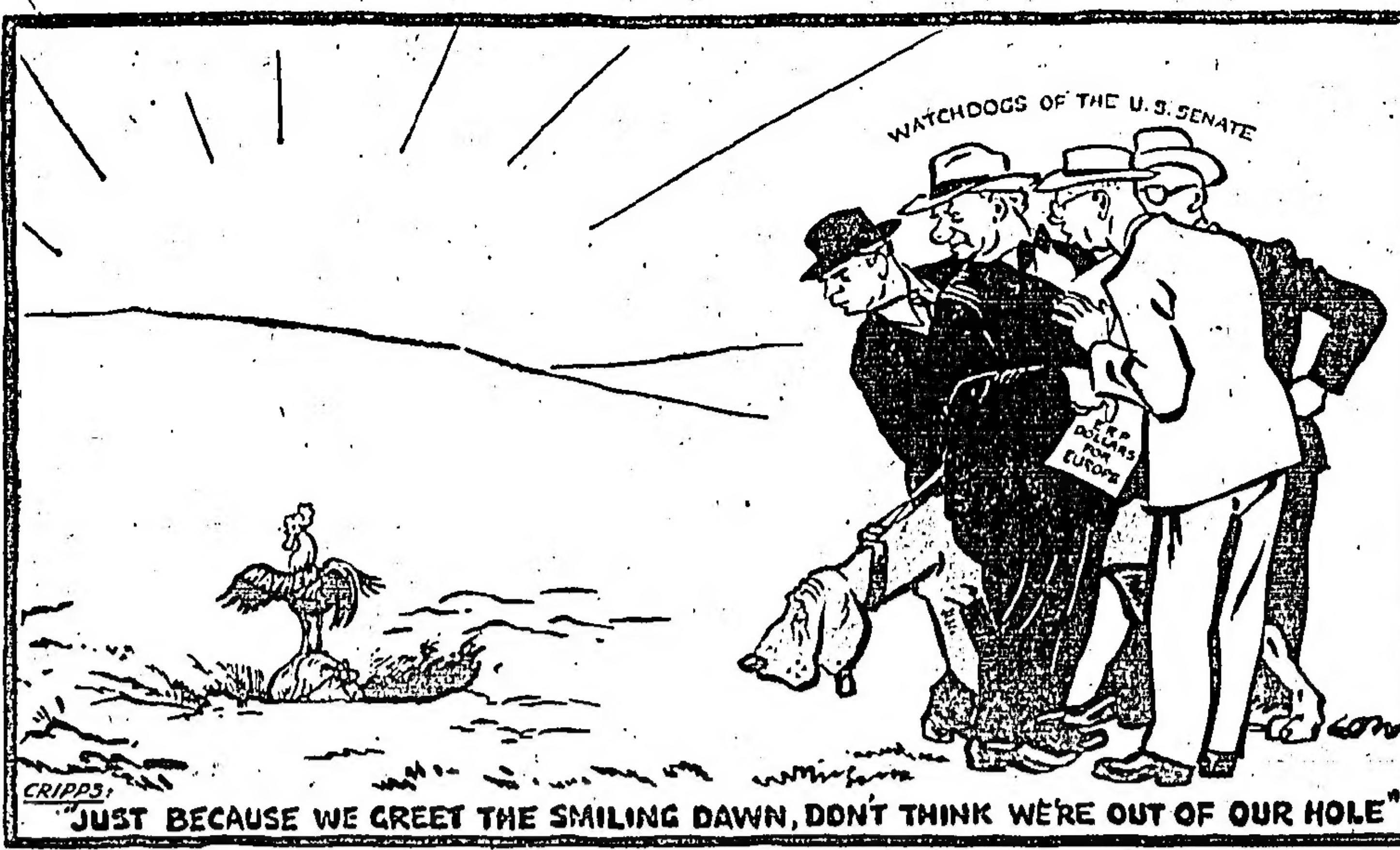
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JUST BECAUSE WE GREET THE SMILING DAWN, DON'T THINK WE'RE OUT OF OUR HOLE

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By FREDA UTLEY

I FIRST visited Soviet Russia in 1927, when Lenin's "New Economic Policy" was still in force and Trotsky not yet exiled, although he had been eliminated from the political scene. The people were enjoying a measure of prosperity and liberty unknown three years later. There was still a semi-socialist society, but signs of degeneration were perceptible.

But I did not see them. As a delegate, an enthusiastic and youthful Communist recently emerged from the chrysalis of the British Labour Party, I believed all I was told. I was without experience of a police state to teach me that no one in Russia would dare speak his mind to a foreigner.

It is in middle age that one sees how the influences of youth have determined the course of life. Those influences in my case were both socialist and liberal.

A passion for emancipation of mankind, rather than a planned society or mystical yearning to merge in a fellowship, led me to enter the Soviet Union and to leave it six years later with my political beliefs and my personal happiness shattered alike.

I came to Communism via Greek history. French revolutionary literature I read in childhood, and English nineteenth-century poets of freedom. I came, profoundly influenced by a happy childhood, a socialist father, and a Continental education. For me, then, the Communist ideal seemed the fulfilment of the age-long struggle of mankind for freedom and justice.

My studies of ancient history and modern economics made me abhor servitude in any form, and the Communists seemed to be the only socialists who really believed in world-wide equality and liberty.

Yet the same influences which turned my hopes towards Russia were to make it impossible

LOST ILLUSION

His influence over me was profound, and he early implanted in my mind those libertarian values which have consciously or unconsciously motivated my life. His socialism was coloured and humanised by the nineteenth century liberal atmosphere.

The early influences which shaped my thoughts and feelings thus were essentially liberal, based on belief in reason and logic and desire for the emancipation of mankind in body and spirit.

I failed in my youth to perceive that Communism is a substitute for religion, and is essentially irrational in its mystical belief in inevitable progress through revolution. Perhaps, in my case the instinctive desire for a religion was the compelling force leading me, step by step, into the Communist trap.

When I was 11, I went to boarding school, on Lake Geneva. These two years in French Switzerland among German girls, were the happiest of my life; the four succeeding years at a boarding school in England the most unhappy.

I was, in Stalinist phraseology, a "rotten liberal," a "petty bourgeois intellectual" — one who foolishly desired social justice, freedom and equality, and imagine socialism meant an end to oppression and injustice.

My mother, daughter of a radical Manchester family, met my father, William Herbert Utley, at 10.

Edward Averling, son-in-law of Karl Marx and translator of "Das Kapital," brought him to my grandfather's house. My grandfather, through a "bourgeois," a manufacturer, was a free-thinker and republican, and boasted how his wife's mother, old and very ill, hid the great Chartist leader, Feargus O'Connor, in her bed when the police searched the house for him.

My mother secretly married my father in London against the wishes of my grandfather. My father was then an editorial writer and music critic on the London Star, the most famous liberal newspaper of the time.

My father had taken part in the great labour struggles of the late eighties and early nineties. He had spoken from the same platform as Friedrich Engels in Manchester. Half a century later I was to find my father's name on documents in the library of the Marx Engels Institute in Moscow.

I was a favourite of the headmistress, who imagined I was going to reflect glory on the school by future academic distinction, but in the end did more to awaken my budding revolutionary outlook than anyone else.

Our scholarships were not sufficient for us to live on, so my brother and I gave English lessons to foreigners. My brother taught at the Czechoslovak Legation, and I taught employees of the Soviet Trade Delegation.

Then I met Boris Plavnik, an exiled Old Bolshevik to whom Communist theory was the breath of life. He was honest and sincere, though extremely vain.

Plavnik was most humane, and later in Moscow he sank more and more into his shell, unable to defend, but unwilling to condemn outright, the atrocities committed by Stalin. He would not let himself face the fact that the revolutionary movement had failed and degenerated into tyranny.

Plavnik was lucky enough to go into an insane asylum just before the great purge began.

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When war came in 1914, father was ruined. I was 16 and had passed Cambridge University's entrance examination. Mrs. Burton Brown, the headmistress, still thinking I would win laurels for the school, gave me a year's free tuition. Soon it became clear I should not be able to go to the University, because father was dying of tuberculosis and I should have to start earning money.

Then the headmistress made it clear my presence was no longer desired. Instead she sent me off, as no longer of any interest or value to the school. She let it be known I was in the school free and my people were destitute.

My brother was in the army, father was so ill we knew he would soon die. At 17 I left school.

I began to find the world as friendly and decent as I had thought it when in Switzerland. We skated, skied, and tobogganed in winter; bathed in Lake Geneva, and rowed and walked in the summer. Sport was regarded as pleasure, not a duty, and study—read hard study—was demanded of us all.

In that period of my life, mixing with English, Germans, French, Swiss, Italians and other nationalities, speaking fluent French and German, I was little aware of national barriers. I naturally developed an international outlook.

From Switzerland, I was plunged into the rigid, mentality-destroying atmosphere of an English boarding school for girls. There was no hazing or physical brutality, but there was mental, or social, bullying of the worst kind.

The greatest offences against the social code were to study hard or to show any originality in dress or behaviour.

My sins against the code were at first unconscious, then deliberate. The spirit of rebellion now, for the first time, had been awakened. Dimly I began to feel that the social hierarchy and code which governed our school were precisely that "capitalist sys-

tem" which, I had learned to think, was the cause of all social injustices.

At the War Office I became branch secretary of the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries. Through this union I obtained, in 1920, a scholarship at London University, where my brother Temple was enrolled on a grant from an officers' fund.

AMERICANS CAN'T AFFORD TO BE ILL

By PEGGY MANN
21-year-old American writer

AN American business man, returning from a quick trip to Britain, was asked what he thought of the country. "All weeping and wailing and nationalisation of teeth," he replied.

If he had spent a fortnight in London's St Mary's Hospital, as I have, he would hold different views.

In the United States adequate medical attention is given to those who can afford it, but a serious illness spells disaster unless there is sufficient money in the bank.

Young people contemplating marriage are cautioned to wait a year or two until

they have savings set aside in case of illness. Necessary operations are often put off with a worried shrug: "Can't afford it now." That visit to the doctor is indefinitely postponed: doctors' bills are feared by low income families almost as much as illness.

After my mother had been in hospital for two months the family was forced to move to a smaller flat.

My great aunt, who lives on meagre savings, spent fourteen months in a "free" public ward. She will be meeting her hospital debt for the next ten years. Two weeks in an American hospital wiped out my savings of a year.

Thus conditioned to paying for medical services, I asked, on my discharge from St. Mary's Hospital, how much I owed. The Sister seemed surprised. "Why, nothing at all!" she said.

Doctors, medicine, nursing care, excellent food for a fortnight, a hospital bed, continued treatment as an out-patient, were all, incredibly, free.

Americans have met have been the "Miss" variety—risk, bus and bridle. One greeted me every morning with: "Well, not dead yet?" Another, more cheerful, paid far more attention to my male visitors than she did to me.

Still another belonged to some religious sect. I awoke the morning after my operation to find a tract on my bed-table, with the title in large black letters: "What If You Had Died in the Night?"

American nurses are best appreciated after an illness. British nurses impressed me as being young and attractive, efficient, cheerful, human.

And if it's home nursing that is wanted, the daily cost in America is around £5. Their medicines. They are not free, as in Britain now. So often the prescription stays in the bureau drawer.

Britain's idea of free convalescent homes, spanning the period between hospital and health, is purely "unknown" in America. Only the rich can afford the time and expense of adequate convalescent care.

Another impressive factor of the British medical system is that it covers everything. "Nationalisation of teeth," for instance, would be welcomed by Americans, who often pay through the nose as well as through the mouth.

Ride in an American subway; sit in an American library. You will certainly see someone holding a newspaper close to his nose—someone who needs spectacles but who cannot afford them. Under the British Health Plan opticians can concern themselves solely with a patient's ability to see rather than ability to pay.

The British Health Service does away with many of the ills of America may be envied in Britain as the land of the full larder, but you may be sure that Americans, in turn, envy the British freedom from financial fear in illness.

And if Britons should feel some resentment at the hospital hospitality extended to foreign non-contributors, they may be assured that for the relatively low expenditure involved, the country is gaining a valuable invisible export.

Britain is showing, without fuss or fanfare, a great example to other countries in her social achievement.

(Copyright. To Be Continued Tomorrow.)

NANCY Skirting Danger



By Ernie Bushmiller



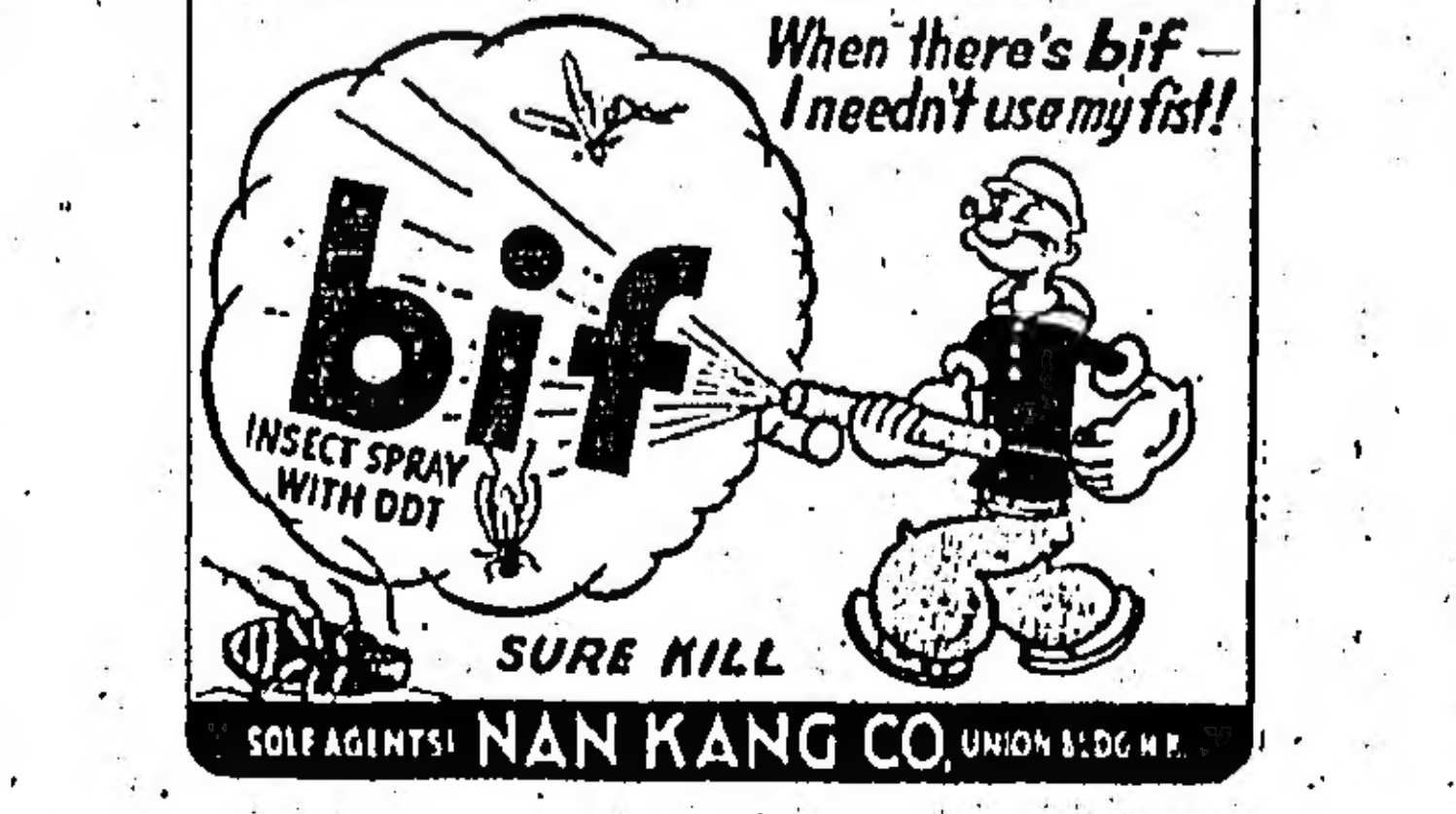
By Ernie Bushmiller



By Ernie Bushmiller



By Ernie Bushmiller



When there's bif I needn't use my fist!

bif

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SURE KILL

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PWD LARCENY TRIAL RESUMES

Cross-Examination Of May Continues

Cross-examination of Arthur Frederick May was continued by Crown Counsel before Mr Justice Williams and a jury at the Criminal Sessions this morning on resumption of the PWD larceny trial in which May and Kwok Kwong, 57, foreman, are accused on three counts of larceny by public servant and three of falsification of documents with intent to defraud the Government of money.

May is defended by Mr A.J. Clifford, instructed by Mr J.C. Stewart, while Kwok is not legally represented. Prosecuting for the Crown is Mr A. Hooton, assisted by Mr J. Johnston, ASP and Mr D.G. MacPherson, ASP.

Referring to his statement made to the Police, May claimed that he did not say to Mr MacPherson, "I did see men working at Tokwan Market."

As far as he could recall, he said, "I may have seen the men." May further alleged that Mr MacPherson was writing ahead of him, and was putting down answers before he had made them. "I had told him previously more or less what the position was," said May, "and Mr MacPherson knew what he was going to ask and what he was going to put down."

Replying to Mr Hooton, May said he agreed that he had replied on Friday that his visits to various jobs were purely in a technical capacity.

Mr Hooton: Though you were extremely keen on proper accounting and proper use of labour, you did not think it necessary to check up on labour on the sites.

May: I would not possibly have had time on the job for checking on labour and technical inspection. It would be more or less a rough guess from what I had seen on the labour distribution board before I left the office as to how many men were on each job. Apart from that I would visit jobs between 12 and 1 p.m. when the men were at (fill in) and the same would apply after they had left in the evening.

Mr Hooton: You have never for instance said to yourself, my board shows four men on "X" site. I think I will see if those men are there—I really had no chance to do that.

Speaking of the daily distribution and labour report, May said that it was made up the previous day for signature in the morning when he arrived in the office. This he said, had been substantiated by documents and had been proved in Court.

His Lordship reminded May that that was only his opinion and it was a matter for the jury. "I don't want your opinions, Mr May, I want you to state the facts," said His Lordship.

May, replying further, said that the progress chart sheet was also made up the day before.

Mr Hooton: When you went along to a job did you never say to yourself I have seen six men working on this site today and I will check up with my records to see how many men should be there?

May: No. I did not do that as I had no time.

ROUTINE SIGNING

May agreed with Crown Counsel that 93 men were shown as working at the Tokwan Market up to August 11, last year. He had put his signature to documents showing this. He signed them up with matter of routine. He agreed that he had visited the site twice. On the second occasion the wiring was completed but the fittings were not up.

Mr Hooton: Did you make a mental note of what progress there was on the job since the last visit?

May: No. I don't suppose I did. It is very difficult to recall on such a small job what was the actual position.

May agreed that it was true to say that 23 electricians were shown as working at the market according to the daily distribution job report. He did not see anyone working there on the second occasion.

Mr Hooton: Did you tell Mr MacPherson that you had seen men working at Tokwan Market in your statement?

May: I have qualified that statement by saying that I might have visited the place between 12 and 1 p.m. I would not use the wording, "I did see."

Mr Hooton: In your statement you say "I did see men working there" and now in the witness-box you say something quite different.

May agreed that his written statement was more or less correct. He did not say to Mr MacPherson that he did see men working there but as far as he could recollect he said that he might have seen men there.

Mr Hooton: Is Mr MacPherson making a mistake?

May: Mr MacPherson was writing down ahead of me.

Mr Hooton: How do you mean, writing ahead of you? Was he writing the answers before he got them?

May: I had told him previously more or less what the position was so he knew what he was going to ask and what he was going to put down.

BOARD "NOT RIGHT"

Mr Hooton: Did you check up from the board as to who were working at Tokwan?

May: During the time the job was going on the distribution board was not being kept properly. That was about the end of July.

Mr Hooton: It must have been very convenient to you for it to be out of action.

May: It is not convenient to me today. It was convenient at the time for the others who put it out of action. It was out of action for so long that I reported to the Chief Mechanical Engineer.

May told Mr Hooton that what Lee Po-shan, a clerk at Huihshom workshop, had said about the board was untrue. The board, said May, was not right even now. Your own photographs show that it is not, Mr Hooton, he said.

Mr Hooton: The action you took against Lee Po-shan was to report the matter to Mr Brown.

May: Yes. Later I discussed the matter of getting additional staff as a result of that.

Mr Hooton: You did not think his action was so bad as to dismiss Lee Po-shan on the spot.

May: I should have dismissed him on the spot if I had somebody to replace him. But I did not have a man.

Mr Hooton: You replied that the board was made up at the end of every month.

Mr Hooton: Mr May, you visited Lalchikok hospital on a number of occasions about this time?—That is so.

May: You will agree, won't you, that you authorised the drawing of 1,400 yards of single wiring for that job?—Yes.

Did you ever check to see if that wire was going to the Lalchikok hospital?—No. I did not. I did not consider that it was necessary to check.

May agreed that he had stated on Friday afternoon that it was not necessary to check stores at Huihshom because all stores were originally drawn from Wanchai workshop and Huihshom was not a store in the strict sense of the word. He had instructed Kwok Kwong to keep a record of stores drawn from Wanchai.

Mr Hooton: Now, Mr May, let us split hairs.

May: It is necessary for us to split hairs, Mr Hooton. As far as I was concerned it was not necessary to check at Huihshom because all stores were drawn from Wanchai workshop.

NO CHECK

Mr Hooton: You never checked to see if there was any record or not?

May: No, obviously not.

May agreed with Mr Hooton that in some cases there had been an attempt made by Kwok Kwong and his staff to keep a record of which materials went out of Huihshom workshop to the jobs, but maintained that it was not the correct procedure, as stores should be drawn in small quantities from Wanchai for the job. If stores were drawn in large quantities it was not necessary to keep such a double system of accounting which only complicated matters.

He said that the Kowloon Vegetable Market was an urgent job which he had instructions to complete by the end of July. It was, in fact, completed by the end of July. Stores for this job was kept in a room on the site.

May said that when he signed the daily labour and distribution of job reports, and overtime in July he did not know that some of the men were at Pokfulam and not, in fact, at Castle Peak Pier or Kowloon Hospital.

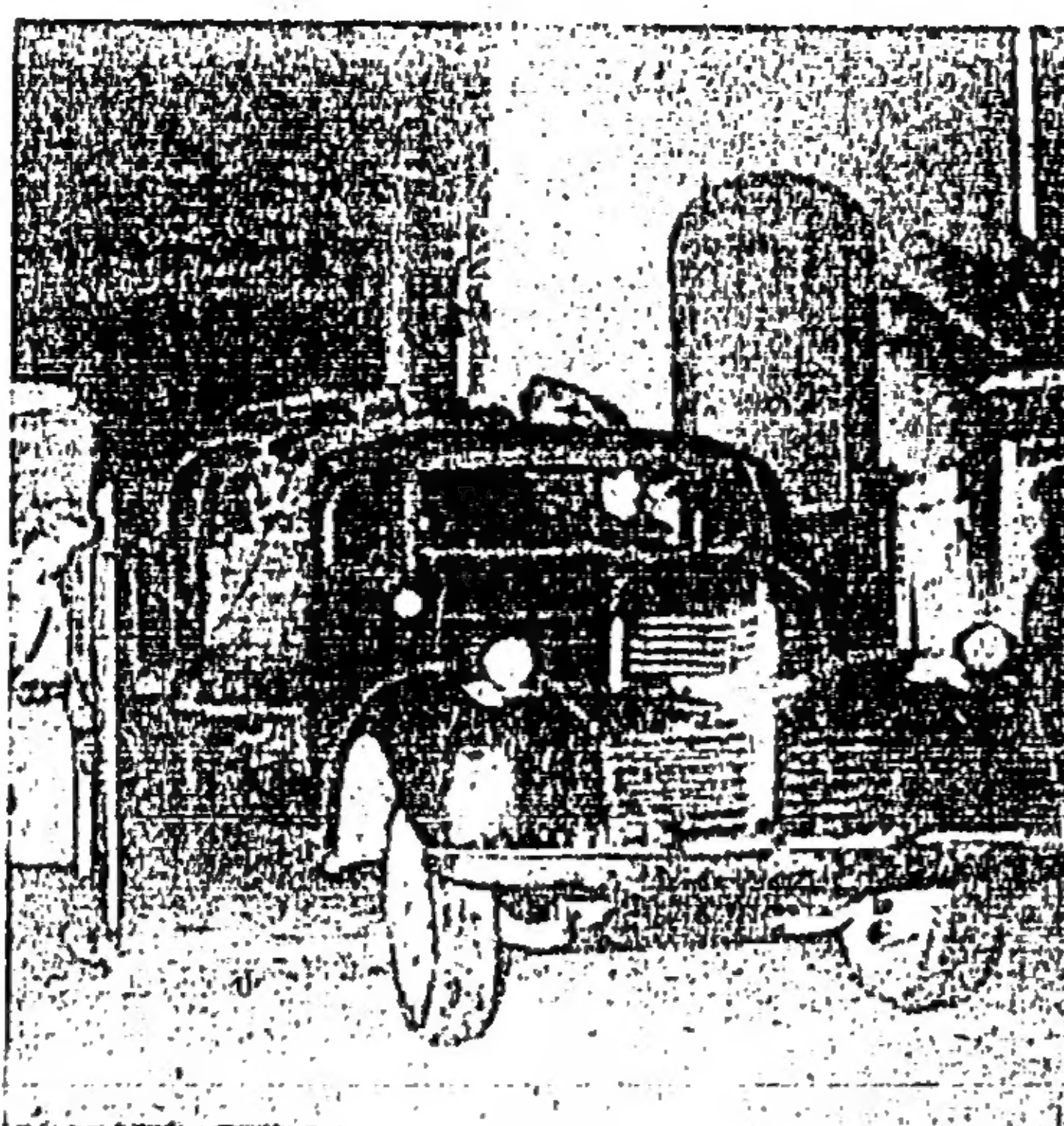
BLAMES KWOK

He admitted that Kwok Kwong in his evidence, had strongly implicated him in the offences charged and alleged that it was because Kwok wanted to put the blame on him.

Questioned about his relations with Kwok up to August 11, May said that Kwok was just a foreman as far as he was concerned. He always found Kwok a willing, helpful person. Technically Kwok was quite good and carried out his instructions very well.

In answer to Mr Clifford's re-examination, May said that per-

Russians Leave Mission



U.S. military policemen stand aside as a truck, heavily loaded with the belongings of the eight-man Russian repatriation mission, passes through the gate of the mission headquarters in Frankfurt, Germany. The departure of the Russians in tardy compliance with American orders to leave the U.S. occupation zone in Germany followed a two-day blockade of the house by American MPs. The convoy of three cars and two trucks was escorted to the Soviet zone by members of the Russian military mission in Frankfurt.—AP Picture.

BRITAIN SENDS MORE TROOPS TO AKABA

Soviet Deputies Call For Economy

Moscow, Mar. 13.—The fifth session of the Supreme Soviet, convened on March 10 and extended to continue for another two or three days, has followed the historic pattern in appeals for internal economic development, and has so far shown no signs of any change in Russia's foreign policy.

Budgetary matters will again head the agenda for both Chambers of the Supreme Soviet (the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities) when they resume their meetings tomorrow.

The deputies, of whom there are more than 1,000 from all over the Union, omitted many minor amendments on Friday and Saturday.

Throughout their speeches they call for economy—in all spheres of national life and appeals for better quality goods and a speeding up of production to fulfil the current five-year plan ahead of time.

The speeches of the deputies have contained a strong warning against "warmongers" in the imperialist camp, urging that the Soviet people be strong and united under the leadership of the Premier, Generalissimo Stalin, and prepared to take the leading role in the defence of world peace.

They said the Soviet Union "is building peacefully while the warmongers rattle their sabres and prepare military aggressive blocs."

Further, they claimed that while "Marshallised" countries face increasing economic difficulties, unemployment and enslavement by the United States, the people of the Soviet Union are getting more goods at lower prices, and full employment.—Reuter.

Radio Hongkong

11.15. Programme Summary: 6.01, "Swing Time"; 6.30, Portuguese Half Hour (Studio); 7. World News and News Analysis (London Relay); 7.15, "The Adventures of Chomondole"; by Jonathan Siv (Studio); 7.30, "The News"; 8.00, "The News"; 8.15, "The News"; 8.30, "The News"; 8.45, "The News"; 9.00, "The News"; 9.15, "The News"; 9.30, "The News"; 9.45, "The News"; 10.00, "The News"; 10.15, "The News"; 10.30, "The News"; 10.45, "The News"; 11.00, "The News"; 11.15, "The News"; 11.30, "The News"; 11.45, "The News"; 12.00, "The News"; 12.15, "The News"; 12.30, "The News"; 12.45, "The News"; 1.00, "The News"; 1.15, "The News"; 1.30, "The News"; 1.45, "The News"; 2.00, "The News"; 2.15, "The News"; 2.30, "The News"; 2.45, "The News"; 3.00, "The News"; 3.15, "The News"; 3.30, "The News"; 3.45, "The News"; 4.00, "The News"; 4.15, "The News"; 4.30, "The News"; 4.45, "The News"; 5.00, "The News"; 5.15, "The News"; 5.30, "The News"; 5.45, "The News"; 6.00, "The News"; 6.15, "The News"; 6.30, "The News"; 6.45, "The News"; 7.00, "The News"; 7.15, "The News"; 7.30, "The News"; 7.45, "The News"; 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Seek To Increase Food Production

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UN AGENCIES' PROGRAMME

Need \$10,000,000

Geneva, Mar. 13.—Two United Nations agencies have drawn up a programme to increase world food production by joint action in introducing better agricultural methods and reducing diseases hindering farm output in under-developed areas.

The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and the World Health Organisation (WHO) describe their project as in accord with President Truman's inaugural promise to make technical skills available for the growth and improvement of backward areas. The American message called for co-operation of the United Nations in this drive.

The two UN agencies are asking \$10,000,000 for their joint action programme. They hope it will get under way by 1950.

In a report on the project, FAO and WHO say world food production will reach pre-war levels by 1961, granted good harvests. But because the world's population is 150,000,000 greater, supplies "will be substantially below the highly unsatisfactory pre-war food levels," the report says.

The report adds that the world food shortage "is the major continuing factor which profoundly prejudices health, welfare and any hopes of social stability."

WHO has found that food shortages are especially severe where malaria and other "relatively easily preventable diseases" have depleted the ability of the population to work. It finds there are over 200,000,000 cases of malaria annually with at least 3,000,000 deaths, mainly in agricultural areas.

VICIOUS CIRCLE

A "vicious circle" exists in many under-developed areas, according to the report. Low standards of health prevent workers from producing in many such areas they have never even known good health.

New weapons such as DDT and penicillin would be used effectively against malaria, plague, typhus, and other diseases holding back farm output, according to WHO.

"Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and South-east Europe all have sizeable areas where vicious circles exist to control disease and to improve food production could be expected to have striking results," the report says.

While the world health body worked on measures to combat disease, FAO, under the project, would introduce suitable agricultural techniques in backward areas. These would include soil conservation, checking of erosion, and drainage, which is closely connected with health conditions.

JOINT SURVEYS

The two agencies believe that an expenditure of which would feed only 1,000,000 people for a year would break the "vicious circle" and allow another 1,000,000 or more people to be fed in each succeeding generation.

The project would involve surveys of joint teams of medical, sanitary and agricultural experts. Governments would be asked to make binding agreements to collaborate and follow up the programme of disease control and agricultural development with vigorous national action, as well as to help meet the costs of field work in domestic currencies.

WHO and FAO would conduct six surveys of carefully chosen areas in order to select three of diverse types which meet their conditions.

The three areas finally selected for the joint project would contain 10,000,000 acres of agricultural land, estimated at about 20 cents an acre over a period of five years, so that the average cost will be about \$2,000,000 a year for five years.

—United Press.

LANCASTERS' TEST FLIGHT

London, Mar. 13.—Six Lancasters of the Royal Air Force Empire Navigation School at Shawbury, Shropshire, England, will carry out next Tuesday night a high altitude bomber sortie of 1,025 miles against Castel Benito, Tripoli, as the first stage of a training flight to Khartoum, the Sudan, and back.

The machines will return home from Khartoum on Friday via Vaid, in the Canal Zone, Luba and Malta, spending a day at each.

The flight, which will cover 7,000 miles, will be used to test experimental navigation techniques.—Reuter.

Reds' General Strike Threat

Rome, Mar. 13.—Communist labour leaders threatened today with a nationwide general strike if it draws Italy into the Atlantic pact.

The Communists called out paid agitators to work up public opinion against the alliance. The Executive Council of the Communist-controlled National Federation of Labour called a special meeting for 7 p.m., on Monday to discuss plans for the general strike.

"Flash strikes" already have been called as a protest in industrial North Italy.

The Communists plastered posters throughout Rome and other large cities, proclaiming that the "peace time Atlantic pact is a war pact."

Offsetting the Communist posters against the alliance were Christian Democratic Party placards denouncing the Russian foreign policy.

Both sides were preparing for a vigorous campaign to influence popular opinion for or against the Italian participation in the Atlantic pact. But because the scheduled Sunday meeting of the Parliament was postponed late on Saturday night, the Communists had no time to organise large demonstrations. Small protest meetings were held throughout the country, however.—United Press.

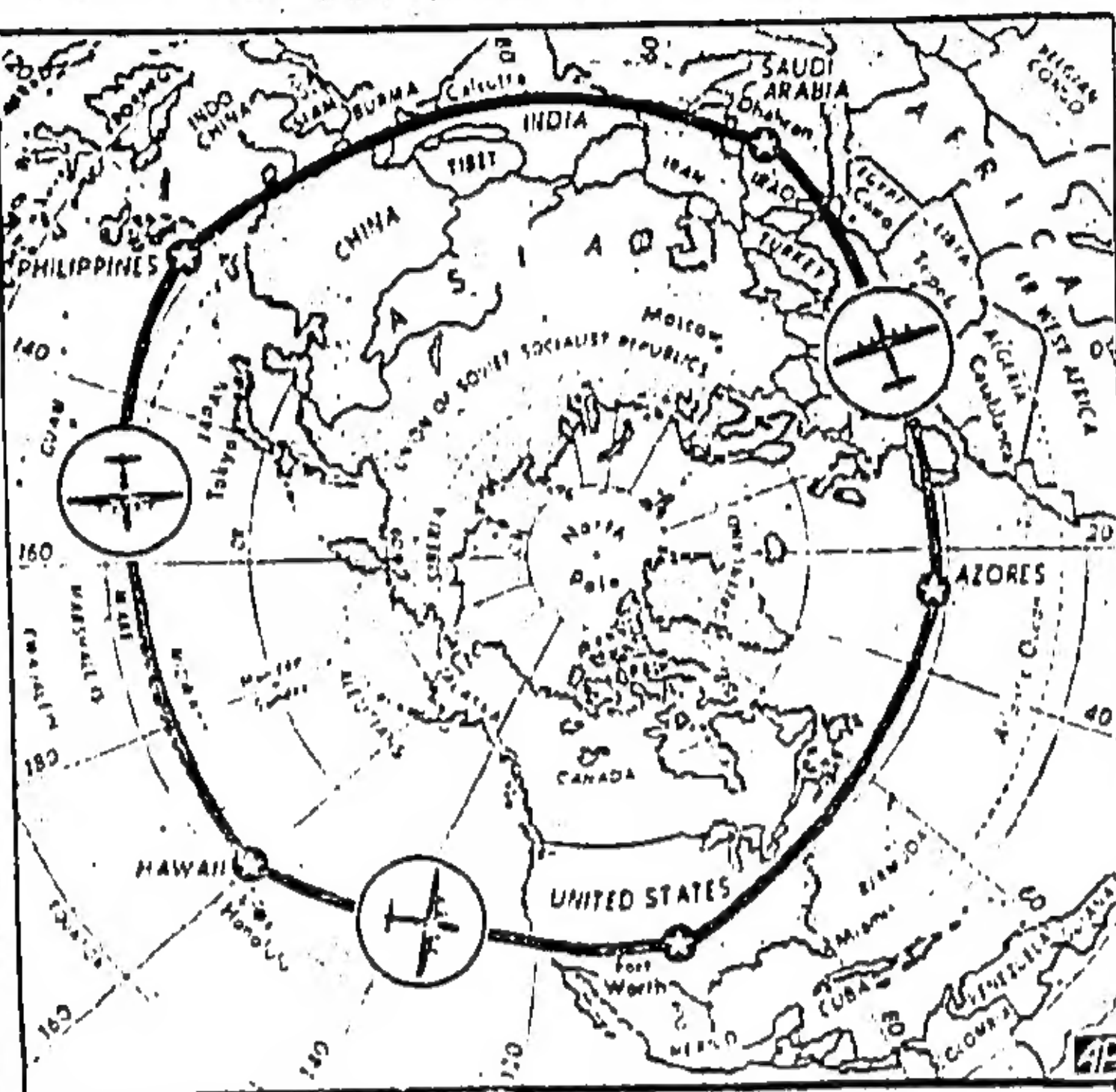
Myrna Loy Better

London, Mar. 13.—The film star, Myrna Loy, who underwent an operation for appendicitis in a London nursing home recently, left Northolt Airport today for Rome to convalesce.

She was accompanied by her husband, Gene Markey.—Reuter.

Mr Eden In Malaya

Penang, Mar. 13.—Mr Anthony Eden, Deputy Opposition leader, who is touring Malaya, arrived here today in a Royal Air Force plane accompanied by Commander Allan Noble, Conservative Member of Parliament.—Reuter.



Three Dimensional Movies Ready

Hollywood, Mar. 13.—Three dimensional movies that make Lana Turner's curves look even curvier are ready to hit the screen, but no studio will dish out money for the trick.

Joe Valentine, one of movie-land's top cameramen, developed a gadget in 1946 that brings depth to the screen, but it is gathering dust. No studio will cough up enough dough to back the project.

"The two dimensional movies that we have now look flat, with flat actors against flat scenery," explains Valentine, who is up for an Oscar for his photographing "Joan of Arc." "We use lighting to try to bring them away from the scenery, and the colours of costumes and sets are chosen carefully so that actors will not melt into the background."

Both sides were preparing for a vigorous campaign to influence popular opinion for or against the Italian participation in the Atlantic pact. But because the scheduled Sunday meeting of the Parliament was postponed late on Saturday night, the Communists had no time to organise large demonstrations. Small protest meetings were held throughout the country, however.—United Press.

During the past week of European and international alarm, correspondents in Tel-Aviv could have filed factual dispatches placing the welter of rumours in the proper perspective and going a long way towards easing the political tensions.

However, they were not allowed to do so.

Correspondents were only allowed to say what the official spokesmen gave them—the official one-sided version lacking the pertinent facts.

They were never allowed to visit the scene of the trouble to see and report for themselves. All Tel-Aviv correspondents have quasi-military credentials, but the same week these were issued the Foreign Ministry, the Army received high orders to disregard them.

The blanket on free reporting during the past week has been so tight that the Associated Press was refused the right to reply to cables inquiries from its head office.

The usual form is for the censorship authorities to contend afterwards that such restrictions were never imposed or acknowledge that they were made through an error—an error which has been repeated through every case of action or operations in recent months.

There has frequently been considerable military security involved in Tel-Aviv, when military activity has continued through the truces which have been repeatedly broken by major offensives.

There is little question of the right of any country to impose censorship in similar circumstances; but it must be recalled by the rest of the world that despite the steady flow of news from this country, it does not necessarily represent a free reporting of the actual known facts.—Associated Press.

She will call at Portsmouth, England, and the French port of Le Havre on the way.

Captain-Commander Joseph F. Fitzpatrick, of New London, Connecticut, who served during the war in the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans and accounted for some 78,000 tons of Axis shipping, said on behalf of his crew: "We are sure sorry to leave Campbeltown and shall have a lasting gratitude for the hospitality given to us."

"We have been overwhelmed with kindness ever since we arrived."—Reuter.

Valentine tested the three dimensional movie when he photographed a Deanna Durbin picture at Universal, but the

A year ago one company billed "three-dimensional movies," but it was a fluke. You had to wear special glasses to see curvier curves.

Valentine tested the three dimensional movie when he photographed a Deanna Durbin picture at Universal, but the

studio would not shell out money for research and manufacture of the gadget and he could not finance it himself.

Two Images

The new dimension comes from a prism inserted behind the camera lens, so the camera gets two images instead of one. Prisms would also have to be inserted in every theatre projector in the country, and they cost about \$500 each.

"It is not half so expensive as sound was to install," says Valentine, "and it would bring greater scope to the screen than sound did. It would bring the customers back to the movies, too."—United Press.

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CENSORSHIP IMPOSED IN TEL-AVIV

CORRESPONDENTS HANDICAPPED

Tel-Aviv, Mar. 13.—Because of censorship restrictions, dispatches from Israel now will not necessarily represent free reporting of the known facts.

During the past week of European and international alarm, correspondents in Tel-Aviv could have filed factual dispatches placing the welter of rumours in the proper perspective and going a long way towards easing the political tensions.

However, they were not allowed to do so.

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The blanket on free reporting during the past week has been so tight that the Associated Press was refused the right to reply to cables inquiries from its head office.

The usual form is for the censorship authorities to contend afterwards that such restrictions were never imposed or acknowledge that they were made through an error—an error which has been repeated through every case of action or operations in recent months.

There has frequently been considerable military security involved in Tel-Aviv, when military activity has continued through the truces which have been repeatedly broken by major offensives.

There is little question of the right of any country to impose censorship in similar circumstances; but it must be recalled by the rest of the world that despite the steady flow of news from this country, it does not necessarily represent a free reporting of the actual known facts.—Associated Press.

She will call at Portsmouth, England, and the French port of Le Havre on the way.

Captain-Commander Joseph F. Fitzpatrick, of New London, Connecticut, who served during the war in the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans and accounted for some 78,000 tons of Axis shipping, said on behalf of his crew: "We are sure sorry to leave Campbeltown and shall have a lasting gratitude for the hospitality given to us."

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Atomic Experts To Meet

But They Will Not Discuss Bombs

London, Mar. 13.—The atom bomb will be taboo as a subject of discussion when 300 world scientists, all experts on atomic energy, meet in Britain at the end of March. Their talks will be strictly confined to the use of atomic energy in chemistry.

Professor Otto Hahn, the first man to split the uranium atom and one of Hitler's leading atomic scientists, will be among the 50 experts from abroad.

A Nobel Prize winner and recently voted the most popular living German, Professor Hahn is expected to speak on his work at Göttingen University.

The United States delegation—Professor R. E. Connelley and Dr. G. Wilkinson, of the University of California, Professor John W. Irving, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. H. A. Wilhelm, of Ames, Ohio—is said to be particularly anxious to meet the 70-year-old, sear-faced German scientist.

He told the Pakistan Institute of National Affairs that his Government was able to deal with the internal situation, but "two is better than one."

The Ambassador declared that the Karens were a bulwark against the rising tide of Communism.

But in Capetown, Pyu and Tounghay—towns attacked by the rebels and in the recent attack of Pyaw, the Karens had been "the staunchest henchmen" of the Communists, he asserted.—Reuter.

Canada is sending two experts—Dr. L. Yaffe and Dr. R. H. Betts, from the Canadian atomic plant at Chalk River, Ontario.

The conference, which will last a week, opens for two days on March 28 at Oxford University. Then the atomic scientists will move to London. The talks have been arranged by the Ministry of Supply's Atomic Energy Research Establishment in conjunction with the Chemical Society.

The aim of the conference is to enable universities, research associations and industrial and government laboratories to become familiar with chemical developments in the field of atomic energy and the ways in which radio, chemical and similar technique can help the investigations.—Reuter.

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POCKET CARTOON



—It's one of those British buyers trying to slip a fast one over Senor Peron—

Burma Would Welcome Aid

Karachi, Mar. 13.—U. Po Kin, Burmese Ambassador to Pakistan, said here today that Burma would welcome foreign aid to combat Karen and Communist insurrection.

He told the Pakistan Institute of National Affairs that his Government was able to deal with the internal situation, but "two is better than one."

The Ambassador declared that the Karens were a bulwark against the rising tide of Communism.

But in Capetown, Pyu and Tounghay—towns attacked by the rebels and in the recent attack of Pyaw, the Karens had been "the staunchest henchmen" of the Communists, he asserted.—Reuter.

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